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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  MAR 15  WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
 NEWS  3  MAR 16  CASREACT coverage extended
 NEWS  4  MAR 20  MARPAT now updated daily
 NEWS  5  MAR 22  LWPI reloaded
 NEWS  6  MAR 30  RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS  7  APR 02  JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
 NEWS  8  APR 30  GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
 NEWS  9  APR 30  CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
 NEWS 10  APR 30  CA/CAplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
 NEWS 11  APR 30  INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
 NEWS 12  MAY 01  New CAS web site launched
 NEWS 13  MAY 08  CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
 NEWS 14  MAY 14  RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display
                  fields
 NEWS 15  MAY 21  BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
 NEWS 16  MAY 21  TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
 NEWS 17  MAY 21  CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German
                  patents
 NEWS 18  MAY 22  CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese
                  patents
 NEWS 19  JUN 27  CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
 NEWS 20  JUN 29  STN Viewer now available
 NEWS 21  JUN 29  STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
 NEWS 22  JUL 02  LEMBASE coverage updated
 NEWS 23  JUL 02  LMEDLINE coverage updated
 NEWS 24  JUL 02  SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
 NEWS 25  JUL 02  CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
 NEWS 26  JUL 02  CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
 NEWS 27  JUL 16  CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
 NEWS 28  JUL 18  CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS 29  JUL 26  USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
 NEWS 30  JUL 30  USGENE now available on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  29 JUNE 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:40:06 ON 03 AUG 2007

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

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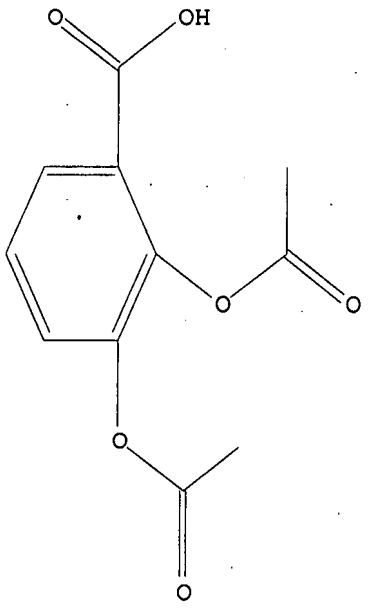

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=> s l1 fam sam
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 14:40:51 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 10 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 10 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:           11 TO      389
PROJECTED ANSWERS:               0 TO        0

L2             0 SEA FAM SAM L1

=> s l1 fam full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 14:40:56 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      131 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      131 ITERATIONS                                  2 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3             2 SEA FAM FUL L1

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      67.70      67.91

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Aug 2007  (20070802/ED)

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=> s l3
L4            53 L3

=> s ischmi?
L5             3 ISCHMI?

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                 (ISCHEM)
L6       89656 ISCHEMI?
                 (ISCHEMI? OR ISCHEM)

=> s l4 and l6
L7             1 L4 AND L6

=> d ti au abs so py
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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acids, derivatives and analogues therefrom in the treatment of tissue and cellular dysfunction, damage and injury in mammals
IN Stec, Karen; Rubinstein, Israel; Eiznhamer, David; Xu, Ze-qu; Flavin, Michael
AB A method for the treatment of cellular and tissue damage is disclosed. The inventive method comprises the use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid and salts thereof for the prevention and treatment of dysfunction, damage, and/or injuries to organs, tissues and/or cells in human or animal subjects caused by diseases, infections and conditions such as pneumonia, coronavirus, multiple transfusions, trauma, ischemic-reperfusion dysfunctions, stroke, drug overdose, and severe acute respiratory syndrome. The 2;3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid may be used alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents such as antibiotics. The acid may be administered in any practical delivery form, and in free acid or buffered form.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
PY 2004
2004
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2005

=> d ti au abs so py 1-10 l4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of VR1-antagonist-induced increase in body temperature with an antipyretic agent
IN Bannon, Anthony W.; Beck, Klaus D.; Treanor, James J. S.
AB The invention relates to a method of reducing a VR1-antagonist-induced increase in body temperature in a mammal in need thereof, comprising the step of
administering an antipyretic agent to the mammal and the like. TRPV1 antagonist treatment of rats resulted in hyperthermia which was reversed by acetaminophen administration.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 151pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 2006
2006

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Novel nanoparticulate nimesulide compositions
IN Bosch, H. William; Wertz, Christian F.
AB The present invention provides nanoparticulate nimesulide compns. The compns. preferably comprise nimesulide and at least one surface stabilizer adsorbed on or associated with the surface of the nimesulide particles. The nanoparticulate nimesulide particles preferably have an effective average particle size of less than about 2000 nm. The invention also provides methods of making and using nanoparticulate nimesulide compns. An aqueous solution of 1% (weight/weight) Plasdone S-630 was combined with 4.25 g of nimesulide (5% weight/weight) and stirred for 1 h at 4200 rpm with chilled water
(10°) recirculated through the milling chamber. The process yielded a colloidal dispersion of nimesulide with a mean particle size of 150 nm, a D50 of 124 nm, a D90 of 256 nm, and a D95 of 293 nm.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 2005
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2006

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Inductive QSAR descriptors. Distinguishing compounds with antibacterial activity by artificial neural networks
AU Cherkasov, Artem
AB On the basis of the previous models of inductive and steric effects, 'inductive' electronegativity and mol. capacitance, a range of new 'inductive' QSAR descriptors has been derived. These mol. parameters are easily accessible from electronegativities and covalent radii of the constituent atoms and interat. distances and can reflect a variety of aspects of intra- and intermol. interactions. Using 34 'inductive' QSAR descriptors alone we have been able to achieve 93% correct separation of compds. with- and without antibacterial activity (in the set of 657). The elaborated QSAR model based on the Artificial Neural Networks approach has been extensively validated and has confidently assigned antibacterial character to a number of trial antibiotics from the literature.
SO International Journal of Molecular Sciences (2005), 6(1-2), 63-86
CODEN: IJMCFK; ISSN: 1422-0067
URL: http://www.mdpi.org/ijms/papers/i6010063.pdf
PY 2005

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Dispersible formulations containing anti-inflammatory agents and other active ingredients for infusion
IN Britten, Nancy Jean; Waldron, Niki Ann; Watts, Jeffrey L.; Hallberg, John Walter; Burns, John W.
AB A method is provided for treatment and/or prevention of an inflammatory condition in a fluid-containing organ having a natural exterior orifice, such as the udder of a milk-producing animal or an ear of a subject. The invention also relates to a dispersible pharmaceutical composition suitable for infusion into the organ according to the method of the invention, and a process for preparing such a composition For example, a suspension to be administered by intrammary infusion was prepared containing parecoxib 100 mg/mL,
Labrafil M-1944CS 50 mg/mL, microcryst. wax 70 mg/mL,, and cottonseed oil q.s.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 803,146.
CODEN: USXXCO
PY 2005
2004
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L4 ANSWER 5 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Dispersible pharmaceutical composition for treatment of mastitis and otic disorders
IN Britten, Nancy J.; Burns, John W.; Hallberg, John W.; Waldron, Niki A.; Watts, Jeffrey L.
AB A method is provided for treatment of an infective condition in a fluid-containing organ having a natural exterior orifice, such as the udder of a milk producing animal or an ear. The method comprises administering an antibacterial agent to the organ via the exterior orifice and administering in combination therapy with the antibacterial agent a second agent that is an anti-inflammatory agent, an analgesic and/or an antipyretic. The antibacterial agent and, optionally, the second agent, are administered as a pharmaceutical composition further comprising a vehicle that comprises an amphipathic oil that is water dispersible and ethanol

insol., microcryst. wax and a pharmaceutically acceptable non-aqueous carrier. Also provided is such a composition comprising the antibacterial agent and the second agent. The composition is readily dispersible in the fluid of the fluid-containing organ. A suspension to be administered by intramammary infusion was contained ceftiofur hydrochloride (micronized) 12.5 mg/mL, Labrafil M-1944CS 50 mg/mL, microcryst. wax 100 mg/mL, cottonseed oil q.s.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

PY 2004
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L4 ANSWER 6 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Dispersible formulations of an anti-inflammatory agent
IN Britten, Nancy J.; Burns, John W.; Hallberg, John W.; Waldron, Niki A.; Watts, Jeffrey L.
AB A method is provided for treatment of an inflammatory condition in a fluid-containing organ having a natural exterior orifice, such as the udder of a milk producing animal or an ear. The method comprises administering, to the organ via the exterior orifice, a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-inflammatory agent and a vehicle that comprises an amphipathic oil that is water dispersible and ethanol insol., microcryst. wax and a pharmaceutically acceptable non-aqueous carrier. Also provided is such a composition comprising the anti-inflammatory agent. The composition is readily dispersible in the fluid of the fluid-containing organ. Thus, a suspension to be administered by intramammary infusion comprised parecoxib 100, Labrafil M-1944CS 50, and microcryst. wax 70 mg/mL, and cottonseed oil qs.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 2004
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L4 ANSWER 7 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acids in the treatment of anthrax
IN Stec, Karen J.
AB A method for treating inhalation anthrax is disclosed. The inventive method comprises the use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid and salts thereof in the prevention and treatment of lung damage caused by Bacillus anthracis and toxins produced by the bacterium. The 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid may be used alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents such as antibiotics.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
PY 2004
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L4 ANSWER 8 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Effective attenuation of endotoxin-induced acute lung injury by 2,3-diacetyloxybenzoic acid in two independent animal models
AU Eiznhamer, David A.; Flavin, Michael T.; Jesmok, Gary J.; Borgia, Julian F.; Nelson, Deanna J.; Burhop, Kenneth E.; Xu, Ze-Qi
AB The pathol. of acute lung injury (ALI) is often modeled in animal studies by the administration of lipopolysaccharide (LPS), which results in an endotoxemia with sequelae similar to that seen in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). Here we report the results of two studies designed to examine the efficacy of a novel agent, 2,3-diacetyloxybenzoic acid (2,3-DABA), in the treatment of LPS-induced ALI. In two sep. animal models, 2,3-DABA was effective in significantly reducing lung microvascular permeability, a condition commonly seen in ARDS, which results in pulmonary edema and respiratory insufficiency. In each model, it is demonstrated that the mechanism by which 2,3-DABA exerts this effect occurs subsequent to the recruitment of neutrophils to the site of inflammation. Lung permeability was significantly decreased in both models by treatment with 2,3-DABA, suggesting that this agent, either alone or in combination therapy, may be useful in the treatment of ALI associated with ARDS.
SO Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics (2004), 17(2), 105-110
CODEN: PPTHFJ; ISSN: 1094-5539
PY 2004

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acids, derivatives and analogues therefrom in the treatment of tissue and cellular dysfunction, damage and injury in mammals
IN Stec, Karen; Rubinstein, Israel; Eiznhamer, David; Xu, Ze-qu; Flavin, Michael
AB A method for the treatment of cellular and tissue damage is disclosed. The inventive method comprises the use of 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid and salts thereof for the prevention and treatment of dysfunction, damage, and/or injuries to organs, tissues and/or cells in human or animal subjects caused by diseases, infections and conditions such as pneumonia, coronavirus, multiple transfusions, trauma, ischemic-reperfusion dysfunctions, stroke, drug overdose, and severe acute respiratory syndrome. The 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid may be used alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents such as antibiotics. The acid may be administered in any practical delivery form, and in free acid or buffered form.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
PY 2004
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2005

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Discrimination and selection of new potential antibacterial compounds using simple topological descriptors
AU Murcia-Soler, Miguel; Perez-Gimenez, Facundo; Garcia-March, Francisco J.; Salabert-Salvador, M. Teresa; Diaz-Villanueva, Wladimiro; Medina-Casamayor, Piedad
AB The aim of the work was to discriminate between antibacterial and non-antibacterial drugs by topol. methods and to select new potential antibacterial agents from among new structures. The method used for antibacterial activity selection was a linear discriminant anal. (LDA). It is possible to obtain a QSAR interpretation of the information contained in the discriminant function. We make use of the pharmacol. distribution diagrams (PDDs) as a visualizing technique for the identification and selection of new antibacterial agents.
SO Journal of Molecular Graphics & Modelling (2003), 21(5), 375-390
CODEN: JMGMFI; ISSN: 1093-3263

PY 2003

=> d ti au abs so py 11-20 l4

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Structure-Based Classification of Antibacterial Activity
AU Cronin, Mark T. D.; Aptula, Aynur O.; Dearden, John C.; Duffy, Judith C.; Netzeva, Tatiana I.; Patel, Hiren; Rowe, Philip H.; Schultz, T. Wayne; Worth, Andrew P.; Voutzoulidis, Konstantinos; Schueuermann, Gerrit
AB The aim of this study was to develop a simple quant. structure-activity relation (QSAR) for the classification and prediction of antibacterial activity, to enable in silico screening. To this end a database of 661 compds., classified according to whether they had antibacterial activity, and for which a total of 167 physicochem. and structural descriptors were calculated, was analyzed. To identify descriptors that allowed separation of the two classes (i.e. those compds. with and without antibacterial activity), anal. of variance was utilized and models were developed using linear discriminant and binary logistic regression analyses. Model predictivity was assessed and validated by the random removal of 30% of the compds. to form a test set, for which predictions were made from the model. The results of the analyses indicated that six descriptors, accounting for hydrophobicity and inter- and intramol. hydrogen bonding, provided excellent separation of the data. Logistic regression anal. was shown to model the data slightly more accurately than discriminant anal.
SO Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences (2002), 42(4), 869-878
CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 0095-2338
PY 2002

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis and biological properties of 3-(dihydroxybenzoyloxy)methyl- and 3-(diacetoxybenzoyloxy)-methyl-7α-chlorocephalosporanate sulfones
AU Grigan, N.; Veinberg, G.; Shestakova, I.; Kanepe, I.; Lukevics, E.
AB The synthesis of tert-Bu esters of 3-(2-hydroxybenzoyloxy)methyl-, 3-(dihydroxybenzoyloxy)methyl-, and 3-(diacetoxybenzoyloxy)methyl-7α-chlorocephalosporanic acid sulfones by reaction of tert-Bu ester of 3-bromomethyl-7α-chlorocephalosporanic acid sulfone with salts of hydroxy- and acetoxy-substituted benzoic acids is described. The elastase-inhibiting properties of the compds. obtained and also their in vitro cytotoxic activity were investigated.
SO Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds (New York, NY, United States)(Translation of Khimiya Geterotsiklicheskikh Soedinenii) (2000), 36(10), 1232-1236
CODEN: CHCCAL; ISSN: 0009-3122
PY 2000

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
IN Del Soldato, Piero
AB Compds. or their salts of general formula (I): A-B-N(O)s wherein: s is an integer equal to 1 or 2; A = R-T1-, wherein R is the drug radical and T1 = (CO)t or (X)t', wherein X = O, S, NR1c, R1c is H or a linear or branched alkyl or a free valence, t and t' are integers and equal to zero or 1, with the proviso that t = 1 when t' = 0; t = 0 when t' = 1; B = -TB -X2-O- wherein TB = (CO) when t = 0, TB = X when t' = 0, X being as above defined; X2, bivalent radical, is such that the precursor drug of A and the precursor of B meet resp. the pharmacol. tests described in the description. Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction are disclosed. The precursors are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 2001
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L4 ANSWER 14 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
IN Del Soldato, Piero
AB Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction are disclosed. The precursors are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 140 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
PY 2000
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L4 ANSWER 15 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
IN Del Soldato, Piero
AB Compds. A-B-C-N(O)s and A-C1[N(O)s]-B1 or their salts [s is an integer 1

or 2, preferably s = 2; A is the radical of a drug and is such as to meet the pharmacol. tests reported in the description; C and C1 are two bivalent radicals; the precursors of the radicals B and B1 are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description] were prepared for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus, (S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy-α-methyl-2-naphthalenylacetyl)cysteine 4-nitroxybutyl ester was prepared (NCX 2101) from naproxene and N-acetylcysteine in the first of 28 synthetic examples given. Pharmacol. test examples and tabular data are also given.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

PY 2000
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L4 ANSWER 16 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Synthesis and in vitro antibacterial activity of catechol-spiramycin conjugates

AU Poras, Herve; Kunesch, Gerhard; Barriere, Jean-Claude; Berthaud, Nadine; Andremont, Antoine

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The first synthesis of siderophore conjugates of two macrolide antibiotics, spiramycin (I) and neospiramycin (II), which are unable to penetrate the outer membrane of Gram-neg. bacteria are described. These novel conjugates were prepared by regioselective acylation of a hydroxyl function of I and II with a dihydroxybenzoic Fe(III) complexing ligand linked via a carboxyl group containing spacer to the macrolide antibiotics. The preliminary biol. evaluation of these novel conjugates under standard and iron depleted conditions has shown that their antibacterial activity was comparable to that of I and II.

SO Journal of Antibiotics (1998), 51(8), 786-794
CODEN: JANTAJ; ISSN: 0021-8820

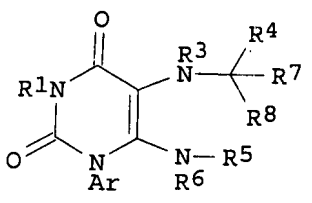
PY 1998

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Preparation of 1-arylpyrimidine derivatives as antiallergics.

IN Isobe, Yoshiaki; Katagiri, Toshimasa; Umezawa, Junko; Goto, Yuso; Sasaki, Masashi; Watanabe, Nobuo; Sato, Hideharu; Obara, Fumihiro

GI



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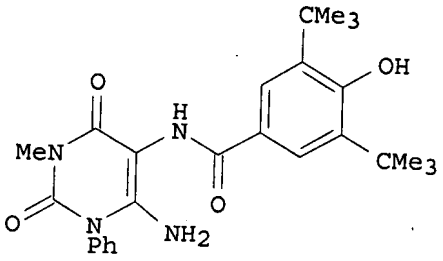

II

AB The invention relates to 1-arylpyrimidine derivs. I [R1 = H, alkyl, or aralkyl; Ar = 1-naphthyl or (un)substituted Ph; R4 = substituted Ph, substituted styryl, 1-methylcyclohexyl, 4-methylcyclohexyl, 4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-yl, or 2-oxo-2H-pyran-5-yl; R5, R6 = H or alkyl; R3 = H and R7R8 = oxo; or R3R7 = bond and R5R8 = bond], or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and their use as agents for treating allergic diseases. For example, reaction of 5,6-diamino-3-methyl-1-phenyluracil with 4-hydroxy-3,5-di-tert-butylbenzoyl chloride [prepns. given] in CHCl3 containing pyridine gave 79% title compound II. In tests for inhibition of picryl chloride-induced type IV allergy in mice and PCA in rats, I were comparable to the pos. stds. prednisolone and tranilast. Toxic effects were not observed in rats given I at oral dosages of 1000 mg/kg/day for 2 wk.

SO Can. Pat. Appl., 104 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB

PY 1996
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L4 ANSWER 18 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Use of 2,3 alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acid in treating adult respiratory distress syndrome

IN Flavin, Michael T.; Nelson, Deanna J.; Borgia, Deceased Julian F.; Jesmok, Gary

AB Methods for treating adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) which involves the administration of C2-18 2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic acids and salts are described. The therapeutic efficacy of 2,3-diacetoxybenzoic acid in combination with ibuprofen eas demonstrated in an ARDS sheep model.

SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

PY 1996
1996
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L4 ANSWER 19 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Method and use of agents to inhibit protein polymerization, methods of identifying these agents, and use of the agents as antithrombotics and for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease

IN Bjornsson, Thorir D.

AB A method of inhibiting polymerization of target proteins by administration of compds. capable of inhibiting aggregation and subsequent transglutaminase-induced crosslinking of adjacent peptides of the target proteins is provided. These compds. are useful as antithrombotic agents and in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. A method of screening and identifying compds. capable of inhibiting aggregation and subsequent transglutaminase-induced crosslinking of amyloid β-peptide is also provided.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

PY 1995

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 53 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Growth promotion of synthetic catecholate derivatives on Gram-negative bacteria

AU Reissbrodt, Rolf; Heinisch, Lothar; Mollmann, Ute; Rabsch, Wolfgang; Ulbricht, Hermann

AB Derivs. of benzoic acid, glyoxylic acid benzhydrazone, oxanilic acid and N-dihydroxybenzylidene-2,4,6-trimethylaminobenzene were investigated as catecholic iron chelators under iron-depleted conditions. Some of the compds. showed strong pos. reactions in the universal chemical siderophore assay (CAS): 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, glyoxylic acid 2,3-dihydroxybenzhydrazone, N-3,4-dihydroxybenzylidene-2,4,6-trimethylaminobenzene. In particular these compds. also enabled removal of iron from iron-saturated transferrin. Using various siderophore indicator strains (Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Aeromonas hydrophila mutants) in bioassays the following growth promotion could be detected: vicinal substituents (e.g. 2,3- or 3,4-) were essential, the carboxyamido group seen in benzoic acids and glyoxylic acid benzhydrazones contributed to a pos. reaction as well as the azomethin group (in N-3,4-dihydroxybenzylidene-2,4,6-trimethylaminobenzene). 2,3-Dihydroxybenzoic acid and the 2,3-diacetoxy substitute preferably promoted growth of Enterobacteriaceae mutants. In contrast, the 3,4-positioned compds. preferably promoted growth of P. aeruginosa mutants and A. hydrophila SB 22. Glyoxylic acid di(methoxycarbonyloxy)-benzhydrazones (2,3- and 3,4- positioned) including the 2,3-dihydroxy compound preferably enabled growth of the non-fermenters. N-3,4-dihydroxybenzylidene-2,4,6-trimethylaminobenzene supplied all mutants of Salmonella, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella, Morganella, P. aeruginosa and A. hydrophila with iron. Transport of glyoxylic acid 2,3-dihydroxybenzhydrazone depended on tonB, and required the involvement of the iron-regulated outer membrane proteins (IROMPs) FepA, Cir and Fiu.

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EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	3	wo "2004032825"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2007/08/03 14:33
L2	5	2,3-diacetoxybenzoic adj acid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/08/03 14:48
L3	143	del-soldato-piero.in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/08/03 14:48
S1	5	2,3-diacetoxybenzoic adj acid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2007/08/03 14:27
S2	10	2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic adj acid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/12/11 14:31
S3	74	dipyrocetyl	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/11/20 13:27
S4	7	2,3-diacetoxybenzoic adj acid or 2, 3-DABA or "2,3" adj DABA	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2006/12/11 14:27
S5	8364	ischemia near reperfusion	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	NEAR	ON	2006/12/11 14:31
S6	1	S4 and S5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 14:31
S7	10	2,3-alkylcarbonyloxybenzoic adj acid	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/12/11 14:32
S8	2	S7 and S5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 14:32

EAST Search History

S9	74	dipyrocetyl	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/12/11 15:07
S10	1	S9 and S5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 14:32
S11	663	alteplase	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2006/12/11 15:07
S12	0	S9 and S11	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 15:07
S13	1	S7 and S11	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 15:07
S14	1	S4 and S11	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	AND	ON	2006/12/11 15:07

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